

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

We return our thanks to our many contemporaries who have greeted the appearance of The Tribune and extended to us the right hand of fellowship. The kind feeling evinced in our flattery estimate of our paper are treasured in our memory. Especially do we thank the New-York American for his generous testimonial last evening. Praise from such sources may well be prized; and while we may not always coincide with every valued friend on the many questions incidentally arising, we feel confident that our general course will be such as to merit their approbation.

Our friend who writes as a letter inveighing against the religious opinions advanced in certain works advertised in our columns is informed that our Clerk who receives advertisements does not know what theological treatises are esteemed Orthodox and what heretical; he therefore receives all alike. We do not see that anything can properly be done in the premises.

We have been requested by several friends to remonstrate against the horrid melody of profanity, ribaldry, blasphemy and indecency which from day to day appears in Bennett's Herald under the head of "Religious Intelligence." What good can be effected by remonstrance? That paper is made up to please the tastes of its patrons and readers, and doubtless suits them exactly. So long as the law tolerates such outrages on the feelings of the moral and religious portion of the community, and money can be made at it, the Herald will be what it has ever been—a reservoir of scolding infidelity and moral paterfamilias.

We have received a great number of communications for which we return our thanks to the authors. Some of them render as good service, though we do not publish them at length; others will appear as soon as we can make room for them. The brief essay of "Equality," with our comments thereon, has been in type several days, but crowded out by matter of more temporary interest. It shall appear soon.

COURTS OF LAW, POLICE, AND WATCH.

The Courts of Law in this City are established by the Constitution and laws of the State; the Judges who preside in them are appointed by the State Government, and their salaries are fixed by law; all of which the Common Council can neither change nor modify. As our business at present is wholly with the Common Council, we have no remark to make about the general aggregate expenses of these Courts, excepting a very few items which appear to us extravagant, and which are clearly within its control.

We find, by the Comptroller's report, that the sum of \$3,650 was last year paid to certain Aldermen, as Judges of the Court of Sessions. It is well known that the Court of Sessions was remodelled last year, and that a law was passed directing the appointment of two additional Judges of that Court. The obvious intention of the Legislature was, to dispense with the attendance of the Aldermen as Judges at the Sessions. And if, as it would seem by the decision of the Supreme Court, a declaratory act was necessary, to subordinate the judicial functions of those Aldermen, still, it was in the power of the Common Council to have withheld their pay, and it was clearly their duty to have done it. But the Loco-Focos, true to the 'spoils' system, decided to pay themselves the above sum, and at the same time refused to pay the salaries fixed by law to the Judges who had been appointed. This has been, from the beginning, a mere selfish struggle to preserve this Aldermanic perquisite at the expense of the people. The whole contest has been a disgrace to the City.

We observe also, among these Court charges, that the Assessors are allowed about \$2,000 for list of Jurors, and preparing Grand Jury list. This is evidently a very extravagant charge, and ought to be reduced. But a still more exceptional charge is that of the Sheriff—\$11,701 50—for officers attending Courts. We risk nothing in pronouncing this charge an unqualified abuse. It is absolutely impossible that so large a sum can be required for this purpose. We know not whose fault it is, but we do know that it is the duty of the Corporation to resist such a barefaced imposition. It is an additional proof that, in very many departments in this City, a set of idle drones literally subsist upon the City revenue, and that the number has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

We come now to speak of the police of the city, which, from the best information we can obtain, is generally considered extravagantly expensive, and culpably inefficient. This arises in some degree from a defective organization of the department; and to some extent, from the want of character, capacity and qualifications, in some of the acting magistrates. We shall take another opportunity to discuss this subject fully; for the present we merely throw out the suggestion to the Common Council, whose duty it is to watch over the operations of this important department, and to adopt prompt measures to remedy existing defects. The salaries of the magistrates and clerks amount to about \$18,000, which salaries are perhaps not objectionable, if the duties are well performed. But then we have, as is usual in most of the departments in this city, the trappings, trimmings and contingencies, which amount to at least an equal sum. These always require a careful and strict examination; when we have no doubt, that some will be found to be sheer impositions, others unnecessary, and all extravagant. Furthermore, ought we not to inquire into such charges as the following: "Extra charges of police officers, \$2,919 67." What officers? what services? "Sunday officers of various Wards, \$7,539." Can it be necessary to incur such an enormous expense for such an object? "Special police for five Wards, \$3,466 50." If five Wards are allowed a special police, why not the whole seventeen Wards? What is a special police? What has become of the general police; has it failed in its duties? If so, let it be abolished. "Contingent expenses of police officers, \$307 63." Contingencies again, pray what are the contingencies of police officers?

Connected with the Police Department in this City is the Watch, of which we have literally an army, 920 rank and file, besides 20 captains, and 24 assistant captains. Like the Police, the Watch is of the highest importance to the security of the lives and property of the citizens; and like it also, in this City, it is more expensive and less efficient, than in any other City of the same size in the world. There are many parts of this City in which it is useless to call for the aid of a watchman in any emergency; and the frequent street robberies, house-breaking and fires, are so many witnesses of the general inefficiency of the department; and still we have 1000 watchmen, one half of whom are constantly employed at \$1.25 per day, making the aggregate expense of this department yearly near half a million of dollars. Now we have it from good authority that a contract can be made and good security given, to watch this City well for one half the sum that is now paid by the Corporation. The sum now expended is enormous. The whole tax upon this City, if properly regulated, is made, and strict economy observed, ought not to exceed double the amount. In the hands of the present Common Council the Watch Department is converted into an immense engine of political power, and is unscrupulously used by it to perpetuate the Loco-Foco control of the City; without the least regard to its unnecessary expensiveness, or its notorious inefficiency.

THE MANOR OF RENSSAELAR.—Hugh Maxwell and Gary V. Sackett, Commissioners appointed by the Governor to mediate between the Patrons, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and his refractory tenants, have made a Report in part to the Legislature, from which we gather the following facts: The Manor of Rensselaer is about twenty-four miles in length each way from the Hudson River, and twenty-four in breadth North and South, from Beek Island in the Hudson to the Cohoes Falls in the Mohawk, excluding a strip one mile wide and sixteen miles long on the West side of the River, (which includes the greater part of the City of Albany,) excepting also the site of the City of Troy, and certain other portions of the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer of which the fee simple has been surrendered by the Patrons. This tract was purchased of the Indian occupants by Killian Van Rensselaer between 1630 and 1637, under the sanction of the Dutch Government. After the conquest of the colony by the English, a new charter was granted him by Queen Anne in 1701, so that the original Van Rensselaer title would seem a triple cord, not easily broken. The charter from Queen Anne is hereditary and feudal, conferring upon the Patrons all the rights of a lord of the manor under the old English laws, authorizing him to hold courts, issue writs, impose fines, distribute rents, &c. &c.

The American Revolution stripped him of many of these privileges, but left him in full possession of the property, which is held by entail, and leased to tenants, on conditions which are now generally deemed unwise and oppressive, if not degrading. The estate is divided into farms of one hundred and twenty acres each, leased in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of twenty-two and a half bushels of wheat, four fat fowls, one day's service with wagon and horses; the payment of all taxes and assessments, and reservations to the Patrons of all mines, minerals and streams of water; such fire-wood and timber as he may think proper to require for building, mills, mining operations, &c. &c. He is also entitled to 'quarter sales,' or one-fourth the proceeds of every sale or transfer of a lease from one tenant to another. These conditions many of the tenants deem oppressive and degrading, and have combined to resist their enforcement.

The late Patrons was a very kind-hearted, benevolent man, and popular with his tenants. During his long life they did very much as they pleased about the rent; and at his death there was due from them the gross sum of *four hundred thousand dollars*, while he was involved, if we mistake not, in pecuniary embarrassments of some standing.

The new Patrons, Stephen Van Rensselaer the younger, coming into possession of the estate, attempted to turn over a new leaf. He demanded the payment of all arrears and a rigid fulfilment of the contracts theretofore—a demand which led to remonstrance, resistance, the famous 'Holderbergh War,' and ultimately to this attempt at adjustment by State mediation.

The Commissioners have not brought the landlord and tenants very near each other's terms, as yet. The Patrons offers to receive \$30 in money in lieu of the 224 bushels of wheat, one day's service and four fowls, which are now the annual rent of a farm. He will relinquish the right of quarter sales for \$30 per farm. He will relinquish the water privileges, &c. for a fair consideration—all these on condition that the arrears of rent be first adjusted and acknowledged so as to be in a train of ultimate payment, or the arrears being settled, he will release all his title and interest in any farm for \$4 per acre, one-fifth in hand the balance secured by bond and mortgage. These are the Patrons' conditions, and they do not appear to us unreasonable.

In reply to these terms the tenants submitted the following proposition: that the rent in wheat be valued at one dollar per bushel, and all restrictions be taken off; and that the tenants have the privilege of purchasing the fee at a sum, at 7 per cent. interest, which would amount to a given number of bushels of wheat. Meaning thereby to pay for 100 acres of land (being the size generally of the farms for which they pay 22 1/2 bushels of wheat,) \$321 32, or \$2 per acre.

In this situation do the affairs of the landlord and his tenants remain at present. The Commissioners say they "have thought they should best perform their duty to the parties and to the public by suspending their interference for the present, and until some indication shall appear of a disposition on the part of the landlord or tenants to reconsider the terms submitted, and approximate toward those offered by the other party. The disposition manifested by a great majority of the tenants induces us to hope that finally a settlement will be effected between them and the landlord. The interest of the landlord, as well as that of the tenants, will be most advantageously secured by mutual concession and compromise."

Pick me Bull-kill till he roar again—Bulls.
Hon. LAMAR LINCOLN has nearly completed the 'searching operation' in the Boston Custom House. He has appointed three old Inspectors, removed about a dozen, and changed thirteen more from permanent to temporary. In a Circular issued on the 1st inst. he states that he has removed none but for good cause—that cause being in most cases official, overbearing interference in the Elections of the People.—Loco-Focoism, which was highly delighted with Mr. Lincoln at first, has revoked its good opinion since he began to practice on the principle of Jefferson.

PRENTICE says the Loco-Foco Louisville Advertiser has secured a new and distinguished Correspondent at Washington. His first letter has been received—rather short, to be sure, but pithy and admirable. It is as follows:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1841.
"GENTLEMEN: Upon the receipt hereof, you will cease to print or furnish blanks for the use of the Post-Office Department. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
"FR. GRANGER.
"Messrs J. Elliot & Co. Louisville, Ky."

The Courier states that Prosper M. Wetmore was superseded as Paymaster General of this State, and Campbell P. White as Quartermaster General, on Saturday. Their successors are not named.

Death of a Naval Officer.—The Portsmouth Chronicle says that Lieut. W. B. Lyne of the U. S. Navy was accidentally drowned on the night of the 20th ult. during his watch on board the Pennsylvania. It seems that he had got out upon the main chains to look for something, and making a misstep, or his feet slipping, he fell overboard; before a boat could reach him, he had sunk to rise no more. It is supposed that he must have been stunned by the fall, otherwise, being an excellent swimmer, he would have sustained himself in the water until assistance could have reached him. His body was recovered the next day and buried with the customary honors on Saturday.

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Mishawaka (Ind.) Tossin of the 22d ult. says that they heard by a stage passenger from Plymouth, the place of his residence, of the death of Hon. Henry S. Lane, late Member of Congress from the Northern District of Indiana, formerly represented by Gen. Howard the late V. B. candidate for Governor. Mr. Lane has been for some time past in feeble health.

Stenography.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of all who would become acquainted with the highly useful and pleasing science of Stenography, to the advertisement of Mr. Toward's Stenographic Academy. We have seen instances of surprising advancement in the art of shorthand writing among the pupils of Mr. T., satisfying us that his system is as well adapted to its purpose as his mode of instruction is pleasing to the student.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The Madisonian has compiled from the Census returns a statement of the aggregate Population of each State in 1840. It is officially returned by the Marshals of the several Districts and now nearly perfect—to which it attaches an imperfect list of the officers of the Federal Government in the several States, Postmasters not included. The Census returns are as follows:

States.	Population.	States.	Population.
Maine.....	501,793	Florida.....	54,207
New-Hampshire.....	284,374	Dist. of Columbia.....	43,112
Massachusetts.....	737,699	North Carolina.....	753,110
Connecticut.....	310,015	Georgia.....	677,197
Rhode Island.....	103,530	Alabama.....	568,645
Vermont.....	291,945	Louisiana.....	351,176
New-York.....	2,428,921	Kentucky.....	177,397
New-Jersey.....	373,305	Ohio.....	1,515,407
Pennsylvania.....	1,724,022	Indiana.....	682,314
Delaware.....	70,055	Illinois.....	474,491
Maryland.....	469,232	Missouri.....	381,102
Virginia.....	1,239,737	Arkansas.....	95,642
South Carolina.....	554,336	Michigan.....	211,745
Mississippi.....	375,651	Wisconsin.....	38,792
Tennessee.....	429,210	Iowa.....	43,065

Total population returned.....17,100,572
Returns from nine Counties wanting, seven of which contained 120,554.
Returns from five Counties not included. Four of the five Counties contain, according to the Marshals' returns, 55,701.
Returns from Carter County wanting. The amount of population in seven Counties of Georgia in 1830, and that of four Counties of Alabama, mentioned in this table, are included in the sum total.

The number of officers and functionaries of the Federal Government (Postmasters, Clerks, &c. at Washington, and sundry agents not included) is as follows:

Officers of the Army.....	1,366
Do. of the Navy.....	1,242
Civil functionaries.....	2,500
Do. employed in the several States.....	2,230
Total.....	7,438
Do. employed statelily at Washington.....	619
Natives of foreign countries.....	353

There are 1,421 officers of the Federal Government in this State, beside 33 employed at Washington.

The Federal population of the United States will probably exceed 16,000,000; so that, if the ratio of Representation in the next Congress is fixed at 60,000, there will be over 260 Members in the next House! We hope it will be put up to 50,000 at least.

KENTUCKY.—We have hitherto refrained from publishing the crude, partial, and undecisive reports which reached us of the Congressional contest in Kentucky, which commenced on Monday and closed on Wednesday of last week. In the hope that to-night's mail will bring something decisive, we give the substance of what had reached us up to last evening.

In Col. Rich. Johnson's old District, there was a great contest between Col. Wm. O. Butler, the late V. B. Member, and Hon. Wm. W. Southgate, his Whig predecessor. They were neck and neck till the close of the second day's poll, with a good look for Southgate.

In the Louisville District, where Hon. Wm. J. Graves retires, the struggle is between Wm. H. Field and Samuel C. Spriggs, both Whigs. The former is the regular candidate. The run is very close.

In the Lexington District, where Hon. Richard Hawes declines, Thomas F. Marshall, Whig, appears to be running out of sight of his competitor—Smith, also Whig.

The Reminiscences of John Randolph on our first page will be found replete with interest.

Bold Robbery.—A singularly daring burglary was committed in Boston on Sunday evening. The clerk of a hat and fur establishment, owned by Messrs. Henry, Bailey & Co., was sitting in his store at about 9 o'clock, when he heard a key pushed into the lock of the door. He took two pistols from the drawer, concealed himself behind the counter and awaited the event. The burglar entered, turned on the gas, examined the drawer, and then proceeded to take a survey of the store. He opened the safe with a false key, selected such notes from it as were most easily recognizable, and after helping himself to some valuable goods, turned to go out. The clerk rose at this moment, and the robber who now saw him for the first time, fired a horse pistol, which he carried in his hand, at the clerk, who immediately returned the fire. Neither shot took effect, and the robber made his escape, leaving his booty, and his hat.

Singular Corn.—A new species of corn, the seed of which was procured near Chillicothe, Ohio, has been raised at Ham-burgh in the western part of this State. The ears are about the size of common corn but somewhat thicker, and each kernel is a separate and close envelope or husk, wrapped round it, much like the exterior husk of ordinary corn, giving the kernels the appearance and shape of orange seeds. It has been proved by experiment that when the kernels are planted without the husk—to which they are attached by a tough fibre from the chit—they produce the common 16-rowed Ohio corn. It is called "Jerusalem corn," grows about six feet high, with from one to three ears on a stalk and produces about the same yield as the common corn.

Lawyer.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 20th ult. says that a large store-house, situated on the island opposite the foot of Main-st. owned by Mrs. Evans, and filled with 1500 barrels flour consigned to George Davis & Co. spread apart and launched from the piles yesterday noon, landing the western commodity in rather a promiscuous mass upon terra firma.

Troops for Havana.—The New-Orleans Courier of a late date says:—"It was understood in Havana, that 2,000 troops were about sailing from Cadix for Havana. Indeed a few of them arrived last week. This looks as if Espartaco was apprehensive of an attack on Cuba from some European power or other."

A Pleasant Country.—The Arkansas State Gazette says that a gentleman in Pointsett Co. recently killed forty rattlesnakes in one day; the length of the largest was five feet, and of the smallest eighteen inches.

The members of the bar in Northampton Co., Pa. have addressed a letter to Judge Banks expressing the hope that he may not be induced to resign his Judgeship in consequence of his being a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Brisbane delivered a Lecture on Association and Social Reform as a remedy for the evils which now afflict and depress the Laboring Classes, at Rochester on Saturday evening.

Dr. John Lofland, once widely known as the "Hillford Bard," has been committed to the Baltimore Alms-house.—He once bade fair to be a Poet; he chanced to be a 'temperate drinker,' and became a drunkard and a vagabond. The demon Alcohol has destroyed him.

During the funeral ceremonies celebrated at Alton on the 21st ult. two men had each an arm shot off by the careless firing of cannon.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that NATAN SANCHEZ, Esq., of that city, has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Lands in Florida.

Gov. THOMAS COWLEY of Ohio is to deliver the Eulogy on Gen. Harrison at Lebanon, Warren Co. O.

Well executed counterfeit Fives of the State of Indiana are in circulation at the West.

New-York Legislature.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Verplanck reported a bill to incorporate the 'Society of General Science and Mechanism.' On motion of Mr. Furman, amended at the suggestion of Mr. Verplanck, the Secretary of State was requested to lay before the Senate the general and special reports of the Commissioners appointed to examine public and other Schools in the City of New-York.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the bill to amend the act to authorize the business of Banking. Mr. Nicholas explained the 1st section requiring all the bills of the General Banking Association to be of a uniform plate. Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the 2d and 3d sections, and having reference to the payment of interest on stocks and mortgages pledged with the Comptroller, giving him power to withhold it at his discretion. Mr. Root advocated the motion, on the ground that the stocks would soon be at par, and that then the payment of the interest on them should be left to the caprice of the Comptroller. The motion passed, the bill was reported to the Senate and ordered engrossed for a third reading, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the ASSEMBLY, a petition from the citizens of Troy was presented by Mr. Schoenhoven, in favor of the pending proposition to amend the Constitution so as to extend the elective franchise to all citizens, irrespective of color. Mr. S. called for the consideration of this proposition; Mr. Worden objected, and the House refused: Ayes 36, Noes 51.

Mr. Simmons reported in favor of the Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to divorces—with certain amendments.

Mr. Duer, from the Select Committee of eight, reported the bill, complete with amendments, to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to Common Schools. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The two Senate bills relating to assessments in the City of New-York were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wheaton called up the report of the Select Committee to amend the fee bill of last session, and explained its several sections. Mr. O'Sullivan moved to substitute, in place of the first section, the first section of a bill introduced by himself, abolishing all laws fixing the compensation for legal services. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Strong took ground against both the original bill and the substitute. The latter had not concluded at 2 o'clock, when the House adjourned to 3 P. M.

New-York Spring Races.—The Races on the 'time-honored' Union Course commenced yesterday. The weather was cool, but clear and beautiful, and a great concourse of people were in attendance. The sport afforded by the great Sweepstakes was most excellent. The four mile race was 'too hollow' a thing to please much. We annex the result: 'First day'—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, sub. \$1,000 each, \$250 f. h. Mile heats. Sixteen subs.

In the above stake, four subscribers each put in \$1,000, P. P., on the respective nominations, to be decided on according to the rules of the course:

Robert L. Stevens' ch. h. Imp. Priam, out of Celeste.....1 1
W. Livingston's ch. f. by Imp. Trustee, out of Jemima.....1 2
Wm. Jones's gr. f. by Imp. Trustee, out of Dove.....2 3
R. F. Stockton's b. f. by Dr. Syntax, out of Diana.....3 2 4
Time 1:53—1:55—1:54.

Mr. Stevens was unable to start his nomination in the inside stake; the result was, therefore, that Mr. Livingston won that stake, and Mr. Stevens only about \$5,000.

Same day—J. C. Purse \$200. Four mile heats. Club weights.

Samuel Laird's ch. h. Glorian, by Monmouth Eclipse, 6 yrs. old.....1 1
B. L. Stevens's b. c. Pienpo, by Plenipotentiary, 4 yrs. old.....1 2
Wm. Jones's gr. f. Fleetfoot, by Imp. Barefoot, 4 yrs. old.....2 dis.
J. Smith's ch. c. Bluff, by Giovanni, 5 yrs. old.....dis.
Time 3:5—3:18.

The course was not favorable for quick time. To-day two races come off, for one of which there are four entries, and for the other five.

The Tattler of last evening has a particularly mean and false article intended to shield the red-dog concern on the corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets from the indignation it has so richly merited. If that concern has not paid more for its article than the Tattler's usual charge for advertisements, the ally will find its undertaking a losing one.

We dislike to repeat mere insinuations; but in this case the necessity is imperative. It is false, then, that any boy has been sent from this office to insult or annoy The Sun. It is false that any boys were sent, backed by men to fight it out, until our boy had first been severely beaten with a cow-hide by the minions of Beach. We then took measures, as a matter of course, to protect him. It is false that any body connected with this office, however remotely, ever claimed or exercised the privilege of whipping boys for selling any papers in front of our office, or that we have ever in any way objected to such sale. More than this, the young man who was held by Beach and beaten by his Cashier (for which they are now under bonds at the Police Office) was neither selling nor crying papers, and had none to sell. Need we riddle The Tattler further?

The questions to be decided by the Court of Sessions on the trial of Beach & Co. are these: Does Moses Y. Beach own exclusively a portion of the public streets? If so, how large a portion? Has he a right to vindicate his claim and expel all intruders by the use of the cudgel and cowhide?—We leave these points to the proper tribunals.

One word on a point which The Tattler attempts to mystify—the 'nuisance' of crying papers. If it is a 'nuisance' in Nassau-street, it is so everywhere else. If it is a 'nuisance' to cry The Tribune, why not The Tattler or Sun? Now the conductors of those papers have no qualms about sending out their papers—regular and extra, week days and Sundays—to be cried by boys every where else but in front of their own block. If they have a right to horsewhip our boys, every householder in town has an equal right to fall upon any of theirs with a bludgeon, as he passes his premises. New the newspapers may or may not like this doctrine and its practical application as well as The Tattler asserts, but we cannot believe it will be relinquished by the civil authorities or by peaceable citizens.

We are informed that much excitement was created yesterday in the vicinity of Lispenard-street by the appearance of a horse and carriage at the door of a certain *Madam Costello*, to which a coffin was brought out and speedily borne away.

It seems that the Coroner has the certificate of a certain *Dr. Gage* that the body thus taken away is that of a woman who died of Small Pox; but a correspondent asserts his firm belief that her death was caused by practices akin to those of Madame Restell. We hope the Police will look into the matter.

"We care not a straw who did it," says The Sun, in reference to the contrabanding of the State Debt. Oh, certainly not—by no means! Every paragraph in The Sun on that subject is directly calculated and intended to bring odium on the Whigs and the State Administration because of this very debt; and when we show that it was fastened upon us by our Loco-Foco predecessors is power, The Sun 'cares not a straw who did it!' Of course not!

Dr. Robert M. Bird has been appointed to the Chair of Institutes and Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College, lately vacated by the death of Dr. Colburn.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

VIRGINIA.—Cheering news, by this morning's Mail, from the Old Dominion! The Whig Majority in the House of Delegates is now made certain. In Mason and Jackson the Whig candidate, Nehemiah Smith, has been elected by a majority of 53 over both the Opposition, and other Whig candidates. This is a gain. The total result gives to the Whigs 68 Delegates—a majority of two of the whole House! The Opposition have elected 160, and there are seven Contingents electing six delegates, last year all V. B.—to hear from.

We subjoin the returns of the following Counties:

MASON AND JACKSON.
Delegate, Smith, W. 133. G. H. Fitzhugh, W. 120.
E. S. Evans, Op. 316.

The vote fell short of that given last fall, 379.

SCOTT.
Delegate, Kilgore, W. 343. Miller, Op. 349.
Congress, Watson, W. 330. Hopkins, Op. 375.

WOOD.
Congress, Smith, W. 371. Hays, Op. 341.
Senator, Spencer, W. 456. Shinn, Op. 198.
Delegate, Jackson, W. 369. Neal, Op. 333.

From Harrison partial returns only have been received.

These indicate the election of two Loco-Focos by a close vote to the House of Delegates, and of Mr. Shinn to the Senate.

KENTUCKY.—The only returns received by this morning's mail are the following:

In the Sixth Congressional District, at the close of the polls on Monday night, the vote stood—for Kincaid 1,000, Thompson 953, (both Whigs,) and T. P. Moore (Op.) 833. It was thought that on the two other days the Whigs would rally on Kincaid.

In the City of Louisville the vote stood, at the close of the poll, 1,863 for Field, and 949 for Sprigg. From Jefferson County only two towns had been heard from. Rumors were in favor of Sprigg.

President Tyler has officially recognized Walter de Lary, Vice Consul of Spain for the Port of Norfolk, Va.

The aggregate outstanding amount of Treasury Notes is \$6,362,990 1/4.

At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank, held in Philadelphia yesterday morning, nothing of interest was done, except the passage of a resolution instructing the Directors to secure the circulation and deposits, by the immediate assignment of special security.

More Forgery.—The New-Orleans Advertiser of the 24th ult. says that a fellow named Matthew Draper, recently deposited in the Commercial Bank of that city four sums of from \$107 to \$124 each, and received certificates therefor. He then obliterated the figures and the words, and inserted 'twenty-one thousand and Mexican dollars.' One of these certificates thus altered has been sold to the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, and sent on to New-Orleans for payment. The three others will probably appear in due season.

Rev. Geo. A. FANTER, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward, Va., died at this place suddenly on Saturday last.

We have received several letters of similar tenor to the following, which came to us from an unknown friend yesterday. We heartily thank him:

Mr. Editor:—Will you permit me to say to you, 'Go on as you have begun, and you will succeed!' Your 'Tribune' is the very paper I have long—very long needed. With a great part of the '30,000,' I have been obliged to take one independent, neutral, penny paper, but rarely have I read it without complex disgust and with an expression of wonder that the 'Whigs' would tolerate or patronize it. 'Of two evils choose the least' is the maxim which has hitherto aided by hitherto—that paper none. But relieved am I that it is now to be superseded; for I am not the only one who has directed and who is influencing others to direct the 'Carrier' to leave the 'Tribune' in the place of that 'independent, neutral' Loco-Foco wolf in sheep's clothing. Truly one of yours among
May 4th, 1841. MANY IS GREENSWICH.

Mr. Greeley will please correct the statement in this morning's paper, respecting the purchase of a lot of ground in Cincinnati by the Right Rev. Dr. Purcell. Instead of an *Opera House* the words *Orphan Asylum* would be more proper, connected with a *Cathedral and Hospital*. A SUBSCRIBER.
May 4th, 1841.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COUNT OF COMMON PLAYS.—Calendar for Wednesday May 5.—Nos. 65, 59, 220, 197, 183, 27, 43, 44, 46, 47, 54, 78, 82, 86, 138, 149, 151, 215, 6, 7, 9, 11, 19, 48, 60, 69, 79, 80, 81, 82, 89, 92, 104, 115, 116, 108, 134, 150, 151, 159, 168, 167, 170, 177, 192, 193, 220, 247, 251, 275, 285.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Tuesday.